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BEE JOURNAL

GEORGE W. YORK,
Editor.

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Flowers Fade, true friendship never :
Links of love no hand can sever,
Only words in kindness spoken
Rare and sweet rewards betoken.
Every life that loves its duty
Never loses grace or beauty.
Christian kindness blooms unending.
Evermore its fragrance lending.

—Christian Register.

Dr. Miller was unable to be present at the Illinois State Convention held last week, on account of illness. We don't see why a *doctor* should get sick, any way. But likely the Doctor "don't know," either.

Bro. Hutchinson, the genial, jovial and just editor of the *Review*, took the report of the Illinois State Convention last week for the BEE JOURNAL. We had a most delightful visit with him, as well as with many others of the prominent bee-keepers who were in attendance. Bro. H. just writes in shorthand whatever a person says in discussions. All he has to do, is to keep his eyes and ears open, and his pencil "does the rest."

The New Cover Design and department headings are appreciated by many of our readers, who have complimented us upon them and the improvement in the general appearance of the BEE JOURNAL. *Gleanings* for Oct. 15 has this to say about it, for which its editors will please accept our thanks:

The AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL has not only been renewing its youth by infusing into its editorial veins new and younger blood, but now it beams forth in a new dress, or, more exactly, a new cover design, and here and there through its pages novel and appropriate department headings. Even though the "old reliable" has lately exchanged ownership, it is bound somehow to show the delightful impress of a *new man*, be he old or young.

Winter Food for Bees.—Mrs. L. Harrison, in the *Prairie Farmer*, gives the following directions for making food for bees in winter:

Into 15 pounds of boiling water sift 30 pounds of granulated sugar, stirring constantly; when it is all in and boils, stir in 5 pounds of extracted honey. To prevent granulation, I have tried tartaric acid and vinegar, but it was not very satisfactory, as I have had syrup harden in the cells, so that even robbers could not get it out.

The Illinois State convention report is begun in this issue of the BEE JOURNAL on page 571. You should read it carefully, if you were unable to be present and hear the proceedings. We will likely finish the report next week.

A Bee-Smoker has been patented by Mr. Geo. W. Brodbeck, of California, dated Oct. 11, 1892. The number of the patent is 484,172. The object of the invention "is to produce a smoker of superior convenience and efficiency of operation, and which is interchangeably a hot and cold blast smoker."

After fully describing the smoker, Mr. B. says that the following is what he "claims as new:—"

1. A bee-smoker provided with an air-chamber surrounding the fire-barrel and communicating with the blast-chamber at one end and with the smoke-nozzle at the other end, and a suitable damper arranged upon the end of the fire-barrel to prevent the passage of the blast through the fire-barrel, and to direct the blast through such air-chamber.

2. The combination, in a bee-smoker, of a suitable barrel provided near one end with a blast-opening, a suitable smoke-nozzle arranged at the opposite end of such barrel, suitable means for producing a blast through such blast-opening, and a forwardly-inclined blast deflector extending from the rear of the blast-opening upward across and obliquely transverse to the plane of such opening to deflect the blast forward through the barrel and nozzle.

3. In a bee-smoker, the combination of a detachable blast-chamber provided with a blast-opening, the bellows, and a blast-tube connecting such bellows with such blast-chamber, and provided upon one side with an air-ingress opening communicating with the exterior air, and arranged to be advanced into or retracted from the blast-opening in the blast-chamber.

4. A bee-smoker comprising the combination set forth of a suitable barrel provided near end with a blast-opening, a suitable smoke-nozzle arranged at the opposite end of such barrel, a bellows attached to such barrel by suitable means, and a sliding tube connecting the bellows with the blast-opening, and comprising the inner and outer telescoping members, one of which is provided with the longitudinal slits to form the spring-tongue, said tongue being arranged to press upon the other member, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

5. A bee-smoker comprising the combination of a casing provided with a nozzle at one end, a fire-barrel of less diameter than such casing, and provided

at each end with an outward flange to extend across the space between the fire-barrel and the casing, and provided with the air-passages in such flanges, the damper of approximately the same diameter as the inside of the casing, and provided with the notches in its periphery corresponding to the air-passage in the flanges of the fire-barrel, and the spring-tongue arranged to project through one of the passages in the flange and engage with such flange to hold the damper in position upon the end of the fire-barrel.

Mr. Frank Benton, of Washington, was present at the convention last week in Chicago, and helped to make it interesting. We had several long interviews with him in relation to some important subjects to bee-keepers, and will have more to say about it later on. It was quite a compliment to the Illinois State Bee-Keepers' Association to have the Government send Mr. Benton as a delegate from the Department of Agriculture at Washington.

Tales for Travelers.—"Tales for Travelers" contains seven completed short stories, illustrated in the highest possible style of art. These stories are by the rising American short story writers. Those who are pleased with this sort of fiction, and they number thousands, will find this little book the very best ten cent investment to be had. Address, the Arkell Weekly Co., 110 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Many Premiums were offered in last number of the BEE JOURNAL, and you should avail yourself of them. A little effort among your bee-keeping neighbors no doubt would result in an increased number of new readers for the BEE JOURNAL, and at the same time secure some of our excellent premiums for yourself. Show the BEE JOURNAL to your apiarian friends, and see how quickly they will subscribe when it costs less than *two cents a week*.

Be Sure to read offer on page 557

Progress is the watchword of all modern undertakings. The intelligent bee-keeper must study incessantly. Nearly every colony has its peculiarities, which must be considered, and adaptations made for its treatment—such as, how much it will have to be helped or stimulated to get it to the proper pitch by harvest time. Success in almost everything is won by attention to details, and this is particularly true in bee-keeping.

In these days of progressiveness, feats are heralded which in earlier days would have been looked upon with incredulity, but which are now received with perfect credence. The sending of queen-bees safely from one side of the ocean to the other, or from the Western Hemisphere to the Eastern, through the mails, a few years ago would have been looked upon as almost an impossibility, when to-day it is common, and very little talked about. What next?



To bee or not to bee, that's the question.

The Amateur Bee-Keeper, by J. W. Rouse, is a book of 52 pages, intended, as its name indicates, for beginners. Price, 25 cents. For sale at this office.

Milk-Weed Honey Samples

were received recently from Clark H. Montague, of Archie, Mich. We received the following from Mr. M. in regard to the two samples sent, which was written just before forwarding the honey:

I will send you samples of milkweed honey. One is a sample of honey extracted after the cells were *all* capped; the other was extracted just as the bees *commenced* to cap the cells, then put into a tank and covered over with cheese-cloth.

I will be much pleased if you will state in the BEE JOURNAL whether or not you can find any difference, and if you can, state which is which. I marked one vial by tying a string around it.

CLARK A. MONTAGUE.

Upon receipt of the samples of honey we tasted them, and noticed that the honey in the vial with a string around its neck was the milder tasting of the two, and judged that it was the one that had been extracted just as the bees commenced to cap the honey. We suppose the milder taste was due to the fact that it had not been evaporated so fully as the other sample.

After forming our judgment on the matter, we wrote Mr. Montague our decision, and here is his reply thereto:

The vial with the string contained a sample of "pure" "milk-weed" honey, and was extracted just as the bees commenced to cap the cells. Some combs showed no caps at all, and others may have had $\frac{1}{4}$ of the surface capped.

The other vial contained nearly pure milk-weed honey. I am unable to say what gives it the stronger, and, to us, peculiar flavor. The only pure milk-weed honey we secured this season was extracted before it was entirely capped. The bees commenced to work on something else about that time.

A commission firm of Grand Rapids pays me two cents per pound more for "milk-weed" honey than they have to pay for best "California" honey.

CLARK H. MONTAGUE.

Honey from milk-weed is indeed quite fine, and the Michigan bee-keepers who are so fortunate as to be near enough to secure it, should feel grateful.

Bee-Stings and Rheumatism.—In a recent issue of the *British Bee Journal*, is an account of what seems to be a clear case of great relief from the effects of rheumatism by the application of bee-stings. It has often been stated that bee-stings are a great cure for this severe trouble which so frequently renders the sufferer quite helpless, besides having to endure the pain.

Below we present the experience of a rheumatic individual, as described by Philander Jowett in the bee-paper referred to above. If there is truth in it, at least no bee-keeper should longer "enjoy poor health," if from rheumatism. Here is the account as published:

I sometime ago came across a few articles having reference to bee-stings as a cure for rheumatism. The subject had passed from my mind until just recently, when a particular friend of mine, who has suffered from this annoying complaint, was stating his case to me, and I at once remembered what I had read, and told him about it. His curiosity being aroused, he asked to see the letters, and came to my apiary to try the effect of the remedy.

My friend is an ex-police sergeant, who has suffered acutely for years from rheumatism, and passed through the hands of several medical men, and spent seasons at various convalescent homes, undergoing various kinds of treatment, but all to no purpose. However, on Monday, the 11th of last July, he came to see me, suffering from severe pain in his right elbow and right ankle. With the help of my bees I gave him eight stings, three upon the elbow, and five upon the ankle. When he came he could not lift his arm, and it was with very great difficulty that he managed to walk, a distance of two miles, to my place; but 20 minutes after being stung, he could work his arm about as freely as if he had never had any rheumatism in his life, and he walked away like a two-year-old.

On the following night he came down to have another application, and told me he had not had so good a night's rest for six months, as after the bee-stings his pain was gone, and his ankle was three inches less in circumference than it had been for two years previously.

I gave him 16 more stings, six on each ankle, and four on the elbow, with the result that he was quite free from pain until the 27th ult., when he felt a slight return of his old enemy, and came for a third dose. I gave him another 12 stings, six on each ankle, and when I saw him on the 30th, he treated me to a short hornpipe to show me the good he had received from his "little friends," as he called them.

He is quite anxious for the case to be published, in order to ascertain if any case of permanent cure had been effected by bees. As for his own experience, he is quite willing to answer any questions with respect to it, and equally anxious to know if he may look upon it as a permanent cure, or only as a question of having ease for a time only; and if any of your numerous readers have had a similar experience, he would like them to state the particulars through your columns, and, in return, he will do what he can to satisfy them as to the genuineness of his own cure, so far as it has gone.—PHILANDER JOWETT.

Tomato Culture is the title of a new and neat pamphlet of about 140 pages, published by A. I. Root, Medina, Ohio. Price, 40 cents, postpaid. Its name indicates the subject which it treats. The first part is by Mr. J. W. Day, of Crystal Springs, Miss., the pioneer tomato-grower in the South, and the man who raises tomatoes by the hundreds of acres for the Chicago markets. Part second is by Mr. D. Cummins, of Conneaut, O., proprietor of the Lake-Shore Canning factory. His directions were given primarily for the benefit of farmers round about him, who raise tomatoes for his canning works. The last part of the book is by Mr. A. I. Root, who has taken the liberty to visit both of the above-named gentlemen, and adds touches here and there to the book, from the beginning to the end. We hope it will be found of value, not only to tomato growers, but to gardeners in general, especially those who expect to protect their stuff from the early and late frosts.

Don't Fail to read all of page 557.

The Honey Exhibit at the Detroit, Mich., Exposition this year was highly spoken of by the *Michigan Farmer*, which gave a good report of the exhibits in the apiarian department, and in which it says that Michigan bee-keepers have only to put their heads—and honey—together to make a showy and popular exhibit whenever called upon. Hence it "goes without saying," that the apiarian department, under the management of H. D. Cutting, of Clinton, was a credit to the Exposition.

The exhibitors were M. H. Hunt, of Bell Branch; W. Z. Hutchinson, the

largest and best exhibit, Mr. Hutchinson second, and Mr. Boyden third. Mr. Hunt also took first for foundation, and for best foundation made on the grounds.

W. Z. Hutchinson took first on largest collection of different varieties of bees, also for largest collection of varieties of honey (one lady inquired if the samples were "medicine"); E. Hutchinson second; W. Z. Hutchinson took first for comb honey, and Mr. Kennedy second. Mr. Boyden took first on some exceptionally fine samples of beeswax, and M. H. Hunt second. There were other premiums given which we failed to get.



Kansas State Building at the World's Columbian Exposition, in 1893.

well-known editor of the *Bee-Keepers' Review*, and his brother, E. Hutchinson, of Flint; Mr. A. Kennedy, and J. H. and A. L. Boyden, of Saline. The latter are new exhibitors, and bought out Mr. Cutting's apiary last spring. Mr. Cutting has a "persuasive way" about him which somehow induced these young apiarists to enter the list of exhibitors.

The premiums were awarded by Prof. Larrabee, of the Agricultural College, and his decisions seemed generally satisfactory.

The premiums were quite evenly divided among the exhibitors. M. H. Hunt took sweepstakes premium for

The comments of passers-by were very amusing to the bee-keepers, who patiently answered all inquiries, but reserved the right to smile *sub rosa* at a glaring display of ignorance. Nearly every one observed the ceaseless activity of the bees in the frames, believing them to be "making honey" instead of feeding upon it. One nice old lady who came along, peered curiously around the frames and said, "Deary me! those are the queerest fly-traps I ever saw."

The honey crop this season, says Mr. Cutting, has been very uneven. In some localities the bees have done well, in others the honey harvest has been poor.



CONDUCTED BY

Mrs. Jennie Atchley,

FLOYD, HUNT CO., TEX.

How to Begin Bee-Keeping.

As I am often asked, "How shall I begin bee-keeping?" I will try to tell you the best I can.

First, you should get some bees, then by subscribing for a bee-paper and getting a bee-book, begin the practice with the theory, and you will succeed faster and surer. Some of us might read agricultural papers all our lives, or for years, then put us in the field to secure a crop, and we would most likely fail; so we need the practical part as well as the theoretical.

It depends altogether upon what kind of a person you are, as to how many colonies you should start with; one colony would be a plenty for some, while others might run 50 profitably from the start. Be a little bit your own judge about that.

It will be a nice little experiment to buy your start in box-hives, and try your hand at transferring, going by the directions in your book. After you transfer, and find you have been successful, you might venture again, etc. But, by all means, do not get excited, and upset the whole thing. Should you fail on the first experiment, try again. And, by the way, if you do not at the beginning make up your mind to promptly meet all failures with a renewed determination to succeed anyhow, you had better quit before you begin, as bee-keeping is as apt to give its disappointments as other branches of our rural industries.

Some will tell you to start with frame hives, by all means; but, if I had to start again, I would get the cheapest bees I could find, and transfer, as that is a bit of experience the beginner first needs, and my instructions are for the beginners with limited means, and I would have you start right, so as to have as few disappointments as possible, as

those with plenty of means may make a failure, and not hurt them much, but when one puts his all into an investment, he would like to be sure of something back.

So, get some bees in some box-hives, transfer them, and after you get started, and think you can afford it, get some Italian queens from some reliable breeder, and Italianize your apiary. Move step by step, and be quick to "catch on" to everything you hear about bees at conventions and other places, and especially from those you know to have made the pursuit a success, and you will soon learn what it used to take bee-keepers years and years to learn.

I will, from time to time, give bee-keeping "from the stump" up to the present management, the best I can, and the veterans will please excuse us.

Recipe for Keeping Fresh Meats.

Seven pounds of common table salt, 2 pounds of brown sugar, 2 ounces of saltpeter, 2 ounces of black pepper, and 2 ounces of cayenne pepper, to 100 pounds of meat sliced thin (boneless). Stir the ingredients all together, place a layer of the compound and a layer of meat into an earthen vessel, weight it down, and it will keep any length of time.

Quick Introduction of a Queen.

A man living five miles from me had a queenless colony, among which were laying workers, putting two to six eggs in a cell. He came to me for an Italian queen, and kept her in the hive five days before risking her release; on the sixth day she was thrown out dead.

Last Friday he came for another Italian, and was going to try them again, when another neighbor came and told me he was going to "rob" a box-hive, and that if I wanted the bees I could have them for helping him "rob."

The owner got the honey, and I took the bees, while the man with the laying workers took the black queen and instead of giving the Italian queen to the vicious colony with the laying workers, he divided another large colony, and gave them the Italian, then turned the black queen loose at the entrance of the hive with the laying workers, and let her run in.

He says that the next morning she

was in complete control of the colony. He used no smoke.

Now, did these bees prefer a black queen to an Italian, or had they been queenless so long as to abandon all hope of rearing one of their own, and were ready to accept anything in the shape of a queen that came along?

GEORGE MOTT, M. D.

Spurger, Tex., Sept. 12, 1892.

Doctor, I do not think that bees show any preference, or use any partiality, between a black or an Italian queen. Your neighbor's bees were probably in better condition to receive the black than when the Italian was introduced. However, some queens are harder to introduce than others, on account of their actions. When a queen is wild, and starts to running or "squalking," the bees become excited and chase and ball her; when, if she had behaved herself, and kept quiet, she would have been received all right.

Spring Management of Bees.

Mrs. Atchley, I wish you would give me a good plan for managing bees in spring.

EMANUEL B. KAUFFMAN.

Brickerville, Pa.

Just as soon as it is warm enough in the spring so that your bees will not be damaged by handling, overhaul them, and see if the queens, as well as the bees have come through all right. Should any be short of stores, fill an empty comb with honey or syrup, and hang it in the hive close up to the cluster. If they become stimulated enough by this feeding to rear brood, you may keep close watch on them for they will need food again almost before you know it.

Now, you had better keep feeding this colony, or the colonies, moderately until honey enough is being gathered to support them. This looks to be expensive, but I have never yet seen a season that it did not *pay to feed*, especially those colonies short of stores, and were I to run an apiary for either extracted or comb honey, and my bees had an abundance of honey in the spring, at the proper time I would extract this honey and feed it back to them, because this is one of the best stimulants I know of, and you just give me good queens, and I will assure you I will have the hives boiling over with bees at any time I want them.

Now make your own calculations, and do the stimulating in time to have the

bees begin hatching about two weeks before the honey harvest—no difference at what place you are, in the United States or elsewhere, this will work just the same.

See my plan of feeding on page 492. Should you feed honey, dilute it with warm water, or, if syrup is used, make it rather thinner than you would for table use.

Now should you wish to spread the brood and drop in frames of foundation, or empty combs to aid them in enlarging their brood-nest, by all means be careful, as you may upset the whole plan you have started. But spreading the brood, if properly done, will surely be an advantage. The great danger in brood spreading is in cool snaps coming, and causing the bees to cluster closely, and leave the outside brood to chill, and be lost, hence your feed to start that chilled brood is lost.

Study the flora of your territory as well as your bees. Know at about what time your honey-plants bloom, and when they do bloom do not take it for granted that you are now safe, for they may not always produce honey. But keep up your feeding until you *know* the bees are getting honey.

Safe Way for Introducing Queens.

I have a way of introducing queens which is *absolutely safe*. I take 8 frames of hatching brood, without a bee on them, and put them into a hive with the queen, and place a 5 gallon can of hot water in the hive every night for four or five nights. At the end of that time they can go it for themselves.

THOS. S. DOWSE.

Friend Dowse, your plan of introducing has been used more or less for years, and I believe it is getting old and behind the times, notwithstanding it is a safe and sure way, but almost too much work for progressive and bread-earning bee-keepers.

Your Subscription to the BEE JOURNAL—is it paid up to date? If not, please send to us a dollar for a year, and thus show your appreciation of our efforts in your behalf. Look at your wrapper-label, and if the date looks like this—"Dec91," that \$1.00 sent to this office will make it look like this—Dec92



Utilizing Brood-Combs when Producing Comb Honey.

Query 842.—What is the best plan to make use of a lot of nice brood-combs, should I wish to work my bees for comb honey, allowing each colony to swarm once?—Iowa.

Hive the swarm on them.—M. MAHIN.

Hive the swarm on them.—C. C. MILLER.

Use them to hive your swarms on.—MRS. J. N. HEATER.

Use the brood-combs to hive the swarm upon.—DADANT & SON.

Fill the lower hive of the new swarm with combs.—MRS. L. HARRISON.

I should hive the swarms on those combs, if they were mine.—G. M. DOOLITTLE.

I use them to hive my swarms on. In this way they are very profitable in my apiary.—G. W. DEMAREE.

Give the combs to the new swarms, and put the supers on at once, when the bees are hived.—E. FRANCE.

I should use them to build up weak colonies in the spring, and to give to early swarms.—J. P. H. BROWN.

Use them for the swarms, but restrict each swarm to combs equal to five Langstroth frames.—R. L. TAYLOR.

I cannot say what the best plan would be for you to follow, but you can use them in many ways, with the best of success.—H. D. CUTTING.

I don't think I quite get the point. If I had a "nice lot of brood-combs" I should use them in preference to foundation or empty frames.—J. E. POND.

Use them for the new swarms, and add sections so as to prevent further swarming. Kill old queens if necessary to do this. It is a nice work.—A. J. COOK.

Hive the swarms on the old combs, at the same time setting over the surplus at the time on the old colony, and if receptacles are pretty full, put on more surplus room at the time. I have practiced this for 20 years.—JAMES HEDDON.

If I used a large brood-chamber I would melt up such combs if I did not want to use them for extracting purposes. With a small, shallow brood-chamber—such as I use—nice, empty brood-combs are very valuable in hiving swarms, where a queen-excluder is used, in producing comb honey.—G. L. TINKER.

Hive your swarms in a contracted brood-chamber, filled with frames of foundation. As soon as the early honey-flow is over, use empty combs to enlarge the brood-chamber to its normal size. If there is a fall yield of honey, manage so as to have these combs full of hatching brood by the time it begins.—JAMES A. GREEN.

When the swarm issues, use a frame or two when hiving—just enough to induce the queen to occupy them—filling the hive with frames filled with foundation (or only starters, as thought best). Put on supers at once. I have grave doubts of the economy of using a hive full of finished combs for a swarm.—EUGENE SECOR.

The best use to make of brood-combs for producing comb honey varies according to the season. In a good honey year I would not use more than two or three combs to each hive to put swarms on. The other frames should be full sheets of foundation. In poor seasons, or late swarms, use full hives of comb.—C. H. DIBBERN.

The best plan, in my estimation, would be to give the new swarms the nice brood-combs. Some say, hive your swarms on empty frames or foundation starters; but I should like to run a race on who would get the most honey—the one with empty frames or foundation starters, and myself with all the nice brood-combs I wanted.—MRS. JENNIE ATCHLEY.

Do you refer to winter or season care? Of course in storing away for winter, they should be carefully gone over, and all moth-worms or webs brushed out, and then stored in a warm, moth-proof room or receptacle. If you have reference to season work, any outline of plan would necessitate an article upon the subject. Procure a good bee-book, and read up on the subject.—W. M. BARNUM.



The Races of Bees—Italians are the Best.

Written for the American Bee Journal

BY WM. S. BARCLAY.

It has been a long time since I have written for the "old reliable," and I am almost ashamed to confess that I do so now seeking information. In looking over the ground recently occupied by our bee-keeping friends, I have almost given up the hope that we were unjustly charged, when a few years since we were called a "set of cranks."

How could I otherwise feel when I find such men as Mr. Alley wishing to sell us "Punic queens" (a black race, if I understand them)—him whom I look upon as the best breeder of the Italian race? and still further, I find some who are willing, at this late hour, to contest the supremacy of the Italian, and earnestly recommend the black or German bee. To say that I am astonished at such writing, will not express my full meaning—I am worse than astonished—I feel lost.

I have had the Italian bee for a long time (30 years). I have experimented with many other races—Holy Lands, Syrians, Hungarians, Carniolans, and all other races except Egyptians and Cyprians (and I want no more of the last named). I believe I wrote an article for these pages, or at least for some paper, highly praising the qualities of the *Syrian bee*; nor is my confidence in this race a particle lessened, for I am fully persuaded that our much-boasted (future) *Apis Americana* will be produced (if ever) by a cross of our best Italians, or Syrians, with our native bees.

But when I see some of our foremost apiarists going back to the black race, and strenuously recommending them to the attention of our bee-keeping fraternity, I have about concluded that I know nothing about bee-keeping, and had

better quit; indeed, after four bad seasons in succession, I had almost concluded to abandon the science altogether, but this for one who loves it as well as I do, is hard to do, and I have concluded, like Col. Crockett, "to pick my flint and try again," and here, pardon me for saying to all young beginners at least, *stick to the business*. In this you cannot do wrong. Leave all experiments to others who are older, and better qualified to make them than yourself, and take a race of bees recommended by the most prominent men in our profession, and which have been found truly worthy of your most careful attention. After an experience of longer than a quarter of a century with this bee, I feel truly sorry that the span of life could not be lengthened, that I could, by careful breeding, learn the full capacity of the Italian race.

Why, I ask, did we abandon the black or German bee, and adopt the Italian? The answer is too plain, and I need not worthlessly occupy these valuable pages, and your time in reading, by attempting to reply. This much I know, as do others who have cultivated Italians, that we have much more honey than we used to have (and what else do we keep bees for?); that we have no trouble from the moth, as we used to have; and that we have much fewer winter losses than we used to have when we kept the black or German bee.

Besides, our careful breeders (!) have advanced so far that they have painted our favorite bee with five yellow stripes; whether this will make it any better, I feel like Dr. Miller, and say, "I don't know." I feel that three stripes are enough for me, and I want them *dark stripes*, at that.

Now, I do not write this to invite controversy as to the merits of the Italian vs. the black or German bee, but merely to ask our bee-keeping brothers whether they have not heard enough of the black bee (Mr. Ellingwood to the contrary, notwithstanding). The pages of our "old reliable" are too valuable to be consumed by such writing, and if our friends of black-bee proclivity must air themselves in type, let them tell us how to successfully winter bees; how we may get the most comb or extracted honey; whether any particular location may be overstocked with bees; or anything else that will be of importance to us in our labors. But do "give us a rest," please, in the *good* qualities of the black bee.

Beaver, Pa., Sept. 26, 1892.

The Mating of Queen-Bees, Hereditv, Etc.

Written for the American Bee Journal

BY DR. A. W. TUFTS.

On page 431 Rev. W. P. Faylor says, or we infer that he means, that he witnessed a meeting between a virgin queen and a drone, or drones. Now I beg leave to differ from Mr. Faylor, and venture to express a fear that he has drawn his conclusions from insufficient evidence. I do not believe that there was any copulation in that case.

I have reared several hundreds of queens in the last seven or eight years, and although I have often seen the virgin queen come out of the hive and take her flight, and have often seen them return from their bridal trip, I have never seen them in the act of copulation. Therefore, my experience and evidence is negative rather than affirmative as an eye witness.

I have often had the hive open, looking for a queen, when she would return from her bridal flight, and run in, or in several instances alight on the tops of the frames, with the remains, or a portion of the sexual organs of the drone, still protruding from the vulva of the queen. Immediately—I might say instantly—upon her alighting she was followed by the worker bees, that proceeded to bite or tear away the protruding portion, and in the course of one or two minutes, or less time, all protruding portions would be removed, leaving no evidence that copulation had taken place that day. Hence, I conclude that such observers are correct in their teachings in our text-books, that copulation can only take place on the wing, and that the sexual organs of the drone are taken away, and consequently the death of the drone ensues.

It is also, if I have correct evidence, that there can be but one meeting of the same queen and a drone, during the bridal flight of a virgin queen. As to whether she may come from the hive at any future time to mate again, is a question that is not within the scope of this article.

As to the different shades of color of queens reared from the same mother, I think that we will have to seek further, and a more possible reason, as the meeting of the same queen with different drones is not even a tenable hypothesis. We see the same attribute in all orders of the animal kingdom—progeny that differ from either parent in color or

complexion, and inasmuch as it is ascribed to heredity in the animal kingdom, why not the same law hold good among the insect tribes? I find from experience that heredity is a very marked and useful attribute in the genus *Apis mellifica*, as we can breed out, or in, almost any trait that we desire that they should be possessed of, or otherwise.

Musson, La.

Bee-Keeping With Mixed Farming—Specialists.

The idea is too prevalent that bee-keeping to be a success must be conducted as a business by itself; when in reality there is nothing in which a person can do so well as a "side-issue" as to keep bees in connection with other branches of business. Our advice is, and always has been, for the masses to raise a diversity of products, then by systematic management there will be something for the market at all seasons. Do not carry the eggs in one basket, is just as good advice now as ever.

Disease may wipe out the flocks and herds, drouth or blight destroy the crops, but all are not likely in one season, thus he with more than one string to his bow is the more likely to secure the game.

With mixed farming there is a diversity of crops, some of which produce honey nearly the entire season, and where bees are kept to gather it they pay the best of anything on the farm, if properly cared for. The price of feed and care given a cow will provide hives and fixtures and care for 20 colonies of bees, and, taken for a series of years, equal to the life of the cow, the bees will pay double the cow.

I am well aware of hitting some fellow's corns in making this statement, but it is the fact, just the same. But, says one, if that be true, why don't everybody keep bees? Tell me why you have not been keeping bees, and I'll give a reason why some others have not. Would you have been keeping cattle or hogs if you had not thought "that other fellow" was making a little money out of that business; or, did you "bite" when he unloaded?

The swine, poultry, horse, sheep and cattle industries, as well as fruit and truck farming, have all been boomed, have had their ups and downs for years. Papers without number have been published in their interest, and many a poor fellow has dropped "his all" by biting

too heavily the glittering bait, and the old story of "fool and his money" was repeated.

In apiculture it is only a few years since it was thought of sufficient importance to warrant the publication of a sheet devoted to the trade, and the oldest bee-periodical in the United States, the *AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL*, is now in its 32nd year. Since its establishment others have been started; some have prospered, others died. The industry is gaining ground, steadily advancing, old superstitions and prejudices removed, and the bee-keepers' pursuit raised to where education and care pay their way as well, and better than in most other pursuits.

We do not wish to decry the work of the specialist; to him we owe all the improvement in his particular line. So, too, in bee-keeping. Without those who for years made it a study, we would still be following in the old ruts.

The many in this world are not leaders, nor are all specialists, therefore we say, if you are carrying on a farm, a garden, a fruit or truck patch, keep bees. If you raise stock, keep bees, too. If you are fitted for a leader, and wish to be a specialist, study apiculture, and by all means *keep bees*. No field is better for development and profit.—*Nebraska Bee-Keeper*.

My Method of Introducing Queen-Bees.

Written for the American Bee Journal
BY JOSHUA TAYLOR.

As to introducing queens, I will say that I prefer the following method by which I have never failed:

When the queen arrives, I go to the hive and take out the queen. If the colony is already queenless, I look over the combs carefully, and cut out any queen-cells that have been started. I then place the cage on the frames so the bees can get on the wire and become acquainted with the queen, and leave her there from 24 to 48 hours, caged, so that she cannot possibly escape from the cage.

I then open the hive and look over the combs again for queen-cells, and if any are found, I destroy them. I then open the cage so the queen might walk out, but I place a little wax in her way so she cannot get out. I then close the hive, and the bees will release her, and in two or three days the hive may be

opened, when the queen will be found on the combs all right.

My objection to the candy plan, or any plan by which the bees release the queen after she has been caged a day or two, is, that they may start queen-cells, and when the queen gets out they ball her. By the method given above I place so little wax in the entrance that the bees release her very quickly after the hive is closed.

If I have much difficulty in finding the queen I wish to take out of the colony, I spread a sheet down a few feet away, then carry the hive there and shake all the bees down on the sheet, place the frames in the hive and set in its place, and go about my work. In a few hours most of the bees have gone back to the hive, and the queen will be found with a few bees on the sheet.

Richmond, Kans.

Apiarian Premiums Awarded at the Nebraska State Fair.

Written for the American Bee Journal
BY L. D. STILSON.

At the Nebraska State Fair, held at Lincoln on Sept. 9, 1892, the following awards were made in the apiarian department:

Best basswood or white clover honey—A. E. Davidson and Sam Barrett.

Best comb fall honey—Sam Barrett and John Lee.

Best gallon of extracted honey, basswood or white clover—Almon Tower and A. E. Davidson.

Best gallon of extracted fall honey—S. R. Hogan and S. R. Smith.

Best granulated honey—A. E. Davidson and Stilson & Sons.

Best and largest display by any one, including bees, extracted and comb honey, and apiarian supplies—E. Kretchmer and Stilson & Sons.

Exhibit of brood-chamber and surplus foundation, full and partly drawn—E. Kretchmer and A. E. Davidson.

Exhibit of apiarian supplies and implements—E. Kretchmer and Stilson & Sons.

Display of honey in marketable shape—A. E. Davidson and M. Tower.

Best display of honey-candy, honey-sugar, and sweets where honey was used in place of sugar—Thos. Dodson.

Best honey-vinegar—Thos. Dodson and Stilson & Sons.

Best display of bees and queens—Chas. White and E. Kretchmer.

Best exhibition of extracting on the grounds—E. Kretchmer and L. D. Stilson.

Best extractor—E. Kretchmer and Stilson & Sons.

Best all-purpose single-walled hive—E. Kretchmer and Stilson & Sons.

Best chaff-hive—E. Kretchmer and Stilson & Sons.

Best bee-smoker—Stilson & Sons and Chas. White.

CONFINED TO NEBRASKA EXHIBITORS.

Best display of apiarian implements and surplus comb foundation, full to partly-drawn; bees, queens, etc.—Chas. White and Stilson & Sons.

SPECIALS.

Wax-flowers—Mrs. E. Whitcomb received \$10.

Honey-sections—E. Kretchmer, \$5.

Section-folder—Chas. White, \$5.

Foundation starter—Chas. White, \$5.

Metheglin—A. E. Davidson, \$2.

Double-walled hive—A. E. Davidson received diploma.

Flowers, mounted—Fred Clements, diploma.

Lettering in honey—J. M. Young, diploma.

Self-spacer—S. A. Smith, diploma.

York, Nebr.

Experience with Prime Swarms, After-Swarms, Etc.

Written for the American Bee Journal

BY J. E. PRICHARD.

I have read very much about prime swarms and after-swarms. Last spring I had three prime swarms, two of them Italians, and one black. I also had two after-swarms, and divided one parent colony and let them rear their own queens. Now for the result:

To date, prime swarm No. 1, Italians, have stored no surplus. Prime No. 2, Italians, have stored 45 pounds. Prime No. 3, blacks, stored none, with the exception of mid-summer, when there was nothing to store, they put about $\frac{1}{2}$ -pound in each of four sections, since when they have not stored a pound.

Now about after-swarms: One has stored 12 sections, and one has about 15, not capped.

Now about divided colonies: One stored 20, and another 23 one-pound sections well filled. The parent colony of blacks have done nothing, but if the

season is as late as last year (Oct. 10), they should all store as much as I have taken from the few, which is about 150 pounds. I have a ready sale for it at 25 cents per section, or 5 for \$1.00. I have it displayed in my bulk window, and the passers-by all stop to look at the first display of honey ever made in our town. As I sit by the window to write this, its fragrance is delightful, and I fancy that there is not an old apiarist in the West that can show a prettier sample than my first effort in bee-culture does, even with their larger productions.

There is not a moth-miller or worm in my bee-yard, unless they are in the one solitary old box-hive that yet disgraces it, and which defies inspection. But its days are numbered, and if its colony survives the winter, it will give place to an 8-frame double-walled hive next spring.

Although there is no crop that the farmers raise here that affords a respectable living for bees, yet out in God's garden there is an abundance, and I have been watching the bees to find out which of the wild flowers yield nectar, and find many heretofore despised plants are the most liberal in giving.

Port Norris, N. J., Sept. 13, 1892.

October Days.

Out in the field is the golden-rod,
Waving and bending its yellow plumes;
White is the silk in the milk-weed pod,
In the yellow days of October.

Crimson are trees of the forest land,
Berries hang red on the climbing vines,
Maples are touched by a golden hand,
And the nuts are ripe in their brownness.

Close to the grass are the asters white.
Brown on the ground lie the fallen leaves,
Circling around summer's birds take flight,
And the quails whirr up near the fences.

Over the land is the autumn haze;
Slowly at eve comes that great, round moon;
Silent and sweet are the country ways
In the golden days of October.

—Ladies' Home Journal.

The Globe Bee-Veil, which we offer on page 581 of this number of the BEE JOURNAL, is just the thing. You can get it for sending us only three new subscribers, at \$1.00 each.

Read our great offer on page 557.



Report of the Illinois State Bee-Keepers' Convention.

Written for the American Bee Journal
BY W. Z. HUTCHINSON.

The Illinois State Bee-Keepers' Association held its third semi-annual meeting on Oct. 18th and 19th, 1892, at the Commercial Hotel in Chicago.

The convention was called to order at 11 a.m., with President J. M. Hambaugh in the chair.

The following members paid their dues:

W. Z. Hutchinson, Flint, Mich.
James A. Green, Dayton, Ills.
J. H. Larrabee, Agricultural College, Mich.
George W. York, Chicago, Ills.
W. A. Vance, Glencoe, Ills.
G. Ruff, Burlington, Iowa.
W. C. Lyman, Downer's Grove, Ills.
A. Y. Baldwin, De Kalb, Ills.
A. L. Kildow, Sheffield, Ills.
J. C. Wheeler, Plano, Ills.
Geo. Thompson, Geneva, Ills.
N. L. Stow, South Evanston, Ills.
Frank Benton, Washington, D. C.
M. H. Mandelbaum, Chicago, Ills.
M. M. Baldrige, St. Charles, Ills.
Frank Blecka, Elgin, Ills.
C. M. Beall, Clayton, Ills.

LADY MEMBERS.

Mrs. L. Harrison, Peoria, Ills.
Mrs. N. L. Stow, South Evanston, Ills.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Wm. F. Clarke, and afterwards Frank Benton, were made honorary members.

Thomas G. Newman, the first honorary member of the association, was present.

The light crop of honey, and the failure to get the advantage of the reduced rates, made the attendance smaller than usual. It was supposed there would be reduced rates during the whole "Dedication week," and by holding the convention early in the week, it would allow the members more time for sight-seeing,

but the reduced rates did not go into effect until Wednesday, the last day of the convention.

Apiarian Exhibits at the World's Fair.

It might be safely said that one-half the time of the whole convention was used in discussing the prospects of having an Illinois show of bees and honey at the coming Columbian Exposition. President Hambaugh recited at some length the trials and troubles he had borne in the way of correspondence with the "powers that be," in attempting to learn something definite in regard to whether any of the money appropriated by the State for the purpose of making a showing of agricultural products was to be given to the bee-keeping interests. Only one-half of one per cent. had been asked for, yet even that would not be granted—at least no definite promise would be given.

Mr. Thomas G. Newman had met with the members of the Agricultural Board, and with Mr. Reynolds, and he (Newman) believed that nothing would be done. These men were all full of quibbles. Most of the objections were upon technical grounds. For example, they said that a display of honey would not be *educational*. Another reason was that they considered honey a *manufactured* article. This is a disputed point. Some do say that bees *make* honey. Professor Cook says it is "digested nectar." Of course he is a Professor, and I am not, but I cannot agree with him. Honey is certainly an agricultural product in contradistinction to manufactured articles. Mr. Newman doubted if the Board of Agriculture would allow any money to be used in making an apiarian exhibition.

Mrs. Harrison contended that an apiarian exhibition would be educational. Some people think extracted honey is some sort of an "extract." An exhibition of an extractor, and the manner in which it is used, would *educate* people.

Mr. Newman said that Mr. W. I. Buchanan, Chief of the Department of Agriculture in Columbian Exposition, is a nice man, but, of course, is not an expert bee-keeper. He wrote to about twenty persons prominent in apiculture, asking for their views as to how an exhibit ought to be made. He thus secured their ideas, and he then proceeded to approve of some and reject others; but he did not always hold the same views. Each time that he was called upon he had completely upset former plans. Bee-

keepers had asked for a Superintendent, and recommended Dr. A. B. Mason for the position. The request had been ignored. If they ignore us in the past, they will in the future.

Secretary J. A. Stone—If things go on as they have, and they find that those big glass cases remain empty, they may run after us. By the way, a committee from the State Board of Agriculture has been appointed to meet us at this convention, and learn what is wanted, and I would suggest the propriety of appointing a committee to confer with the committee when it comes.

J. H. Larrabee—We have been making propositions to them, and I suggest that we let the proposals come from them.

Thomas G. Newman—I am not in favor of a committee to confer with this committee that is to come here, but I do favor a committee to meet and introduce the visiting committee.

Frank Benton—I do not agree with the idea that honey must be classed as a manufactured article. If honey is used in making wines, cakes, etc., it might then be classed as manufactured. Bee-keepers ought to urge that they be recognized the same as is the case with dairymen and others.

After some further discussion, a committee consisting of Thomas G. Newman, James A. Green, J. H. Larrabee and Frank Benton was appointed to receive the committee from the State Board of Agriculture. The Secretary was instructed to inform the committee that the bee-keepers were in session, and ready to meet them, and the convention then adjourned to meet at 2 p.m.

FIRST DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention was called to order at 2 p.m., with President Hambaugh in the chair.

What the Government is Doing, and Ought to Do, for Apiculture.

Thomas G. Newman spoke of the great importance of this subject, and said there could be no more effectual way to bring it before the convention for discussion than to read the article by Prof. Cook, entitled, "Importance of Experiments in Apiculture," and published on page 498 of the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL for Oct. 13, 1892. He then read the article.

S. N. Black—Private individuals cannot so successfully conduct experiments as can some one appointed and paid by

the Government for so doing. The private purse is not long enough.

Frank Benton—All Government work in the apicultural line is done under the head of entomology. Professor Cook is wrong in saying that *all* governmental aid has been withdrawn, as I am still retained. He could not expect the entomological department to drop some of the regular work to experiment in apiculture. The cut in the appropriations has compelled this suspension in experimental work in bee-keeping. It is a pity that Prof. Cook did not sign his name two paragraphs higher up in his article, and thus omit the last two paragraphs. The unkind allusion to Dr. Riley is uncalled for, as he is certainly in sympathy with the movement that has apicultural experiments for its end. It was he who instituted the experimental work at Lansing, Mich. In the cut that was made in the appropriations, he was not consulted.

James A. Green wrote to Prof. Riley, and the reply showed that it was impossible for him to do more at present than he was doing.

J. H. Larrabee—Dr. Riley has assured me that he is in sympathy with bee-keepers, and in favor of experiments. I believe that more can be expected now from the State experimental stations than from the general government.

Frank Benton—Of course nothing can be done at present by Dr. Riley.

H. D. Cutting—Don't you believe that by urging the making of experiments by the general government, or the establishing of a Division of Apiculture, that it will tend to centralize work, and take it away from the State experimental stations?

Frank Benton—Not at all. If you want work done at the State experimental stations, you must apply to the Directors of the stations. If you want something of the general government, then apply to Dr. Riley.

Thomas G. Newman—I think that too much stress should not be laid upon the manner in which Prof. Cook referred to Dr. Riley. Professors, lawyers, doctors, etc., get off these "squibs" on one another, and they must not be taken too seriously; at least this part of the subject is not for us to waste time over. What we need is, to appoint a committee to look after this matter at our State experimental station, and I offer the following:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to submit resolutions on the subject of our obtaining recognition

from the Director of the Illinois State Experiment Station, and ask for a share of the appropriation of the \$15,000 from the general government for experimental purposes.

The resolution was carried, and the following committee was appointed: Thomas G. Newman, Mrs. L. Harrison, and George Poindexter.

Affiliation with the North American.

Upon motion of Thomas G. Newman, it was decided that the Illinois State Bee-Keepers' Association would affiliate with the North American Bee-Keepers' Association.

Upon motion of Mr. Newman, a committee consisting of W. Z. Hutchinson, J. A. Stone and James A. Green was appointed to look up the matter of the smaller bee-societies of the State affiliating with the State society.

The convention then adjourned to meet in the evening, but upon coming together there were so few present, many having gone to visit or to see the sights of the city, and others desirous of so doing, that the convention at once adjourned to meet the next morning at 9 a.m.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The convention was called to order at 9 a.m. President Hambaugh called upon Mr. James A. Green to open the meeting with prayer.

Mr. George W. York, the new editor of the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, then delivered the following

Address of Welcome.

Mr. President, and Members of Illinois State Bee-Keepers' Association:—

To do full justice in welcoming such an important organization as yours to such a marvellous city as ours, I realize it is indeed no small task. Hence, it is with a feeling akin to fear when I consider my own incompetency to do both yourselves and the city justice, and so I almost tremblingly undertake the performance of the duty assigned me.

My position to-day in the field of apian literature has made me somewhat familiar with just the kind of nobility I am called upon to welcome to this World's Fair city, and, in fact, it seems to me like receiving into the city in which next year is to be held the greatest Fair known to the world, the *world's fairest and sweetest people*. Such indeed might be the case, did I not bear in mind my duty to others of our broad land,

who are alike engaged in the same ennobling and useful pursuit, and who would justly claim an equal right to the appropriate appellation—"the world's fairest and sweetest people."

In welcoming you, my friends, within the borders of our city, I am much impressed with the favorable reputation of your organization; for no less a personage than our esteemed mutual friend and co-laborer, the editor of the magnificent *Gleanings in Bee-Culture*, recently said this of you:

"Next to the North American, the Illinois State Bee-Keepers' Association is the most important, probably, of any bee-keepers' association in the United States. Since it receives annually an appropriation of \$500 from the State Government, it is in a position to do effective and important work for the bee-keepers of Illinois."

That, I consider, is a great compliment, indeed, and to say that you are entirely worthy of such a high estimate, I feel is nothing more than the actual truth.

Knowing, as I do, something of the greatness and reputation of the city in which you now are, and having myself somewhat of a long range, yet blessed, acquaintance with many of those to whom I am speaking, and whom I am to receive, let me say that it is with the purest pleasure that I extend to the members of the Illinois State Bee-Keepers' Association a most cordial welcome to all that is grand, and glorious and sublime, in this our Western metropolis.

When I consider the magnitude and great usefulness of the industry which your membership represents—with its thousands upon thousands who are earnestly devoted to making our land more fruitful and its inhabitants more sweet; when I remember the antiquity of your calling, for indeed history tells us that away back in the centuries there was "a land flowing with milk and honey;" when I think upon the future that lies just before you, which is big with promise of untold and undreamed of blessings—when I consider, remember, and think upon, these things, I am led to appreciate the true nobility of the life and character of those whom it is my delight and honor to welcome to our city to-day.

That your deliberations may be such as shall bring to all your minds and hearts a better comprehension of your duties and responsibilities; that your coming together may result in the furtherance of all those things that shall

eventually contribute to your general as well as individual welfare and advancement; and that the highest enjoyments that can possibly come from the best of health and sweetness of disposition, may all be yours, throughout the present and eternal years, is the sincere wish of him, who again, in the name of the people of Chicago, bids you a most hearty welcome.

GEORGE W. YORK.

(Continued next week.)

There's Not a Young Person

but what can secure at least *one* new subscriber to the BEE JOURNAL, and get the splendid Premium offered on page 557. Try it.

Have You Read page 583 yet?



Do not write anything for publication on the same sheet of paper with business matters, unless it can be torn apart without interfering with either part of the letter.

Bees Almost Drowned—Bee-Trees.

The winter of 1891-92 was a hard one on bees, as I lost 22 out of 31 colonies, and on June 9 we had a cloud burst, or something of the kind, and the creek overflowed its banks, and carried my bees off across the lot, filling the hives with mud and water; but I got them out, and turned clean water through them, and cleaned them up as best I could, but 2 more colonies died, so I had but 7 left; they have built up in good condition for winter, and gave me a surplus of 18 pounds a piece. On June 20 I bought 4 colonies, and they have done extra well; from 2 of them I have taken 124 pounds each, and one of them cast 2 good swarms. How is that for Allegany county? I have found 9 bee-trees this fall, and they have averaged all the way from 80 pounds each to nothing.

CHAS. TAREY.

Houghton, N. Y., Oct. 17, 1892.

Good White Clover and Fall Bloom.

Bees have done fairly well here the past season, considering their poor condition in the spring. I had 59 colonies last fall, and only 27 when white clover began to yield honey, and they were nearly all very weak, and were unable to store surplus until the season was well advanced. The flow from clover and fall bloom was good. I increased, by swarming, to 58 colonies in good condition, with plenty of good honey to winter on. I believe that bees will winter better than for several years past. The prospects are good for a honey season next year. White clover is plentiful, but it needs rain. I finished packing my bees with chaff on the summer stands on Oct. 7th. I use the Quinby closed-end frame hive, and like it better than any hive I have seen. My honey crop amounted to 1,000 pounds of comb and extracted.

GREEN R. SHIRER.

Greene, Iowa, Oct. 15, 1892.

Honey and Cotton Crop Failures.

Our honey crop is a failure in this district. Our cotton is also a failure, as half a crop is all we will get.

W. H. DOWNS.

Yazoo City, Mich., Oct. 7, 1892.

The Season of 1892, Etc.

I began the spring of 1892 with 40 colonies, having lost 5 from starvation while in winter quarters. I did not lose as many as my friend, Thos. Johnson, of Coon Rapids, thought I would, in his communication to the BEE JOURNAL. But about 15 out of 40 were not in first-rate condition.

I have taken, during the season, 2,400 pounds of honey, most of which is white honey—600 pounds of comb honey in sections, and the balance is extracted. I have had 15 prime swarms, and increased to 58 good colonies, with plenty of stores from white clover and linden. I have sold nearly all the honey that I will sell, at 10 cents for extracted and 12½ for comb. I am now buying all the good comb honey I can get, but it is a scarce article, as almost all have on old, black and dirty sections, thinking thereby to save money. The honey may be first-class, but if the wood is black, or the section left on too long, they must pass as second-class sections. If everybody could see this just as it is, there would be more first-class honey.

The AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL is necessary for me to have, in order to keep abreast with the other bee-keepers. I have been keeping bees ever since the end of the Great Rebellion, in which I had the honor of participating, being a member of Company I, 29th Iowa Infantry. Bee-keeping with me has been up, and then down. I have taken from nothing to 120 pounds of honey per colony. I believe I have learned as many new things this year as any other one year in my life—that is, new to me. When I have all finished up for the season, I will possibly write again.

O. P. MILLER.

Glendon, Iowa, Oct. 15, 1892.

Honey Crop an Entire Failure.

The honey crop in this section of the State was an entire failure. Eighteen colonies gave me 6 pounds of comb honey—the only honey in this locality this year.

White clover was plentiful, but yielded nothing. The hives were full of bees, but the cold weather in May seemed to cause the flowers to be void of nectar. An old bee-keeper says that he has observed, for the past 50 years, that cold and wet weather during May is ruinous to a honey crop; that warm and pleasant weather, with showers, is followed by a good yield.

Our colonies are packed for winter in good condition—full of young bees and good stores; and we hope for better success next season.

R. B. WOODWARD, M. D.

Somerset, Ohio, Oct. 12, 1892.

Every Boy and Girl will be interested in reading page 557 of this issue of the BEE JOURNAL. And we shouldn't wonder if the older folks, also, would be much pleased. We offer the BEE JOURNAL from now to Jan. 1, 1894, for \$1.00, to a new subscriber, and give the "World's Fair Combined Games and Puzzles" as premium for getting such new subscriber. Or, we club it with the BEE JOURNAL for one year for \$1.20.

Webster's Pocket Dictionary we offer as a premium for sending *only one new* subscriber with \$1.00. It is a splendid Dictionary—and just right for a pocket.



Bees in the Tropics.

A statement has been going around in the papers for some years (and it is surprising how it keeps bobbing up as a news item) that if bees are removed to the tropics they will gather great quantities of honey the first few years, but as soon as they learn that there will be no more winter, they become lazy, and only gather enough to last them from day to day. What bosh! Cuba is one of the greatest honey countries in the world, where the bees have worked the same for centuries. The same is true of Australia and South America. However, this is only a harmless lie, and can be more easily overlooked than some other lies.—C. H. DIBBERN, in *Western Plowman*.

How to Bring Up a Son.

Make home the brightest and most attractive place on earth. Make him responsible for the performance of a limited number of daily duties. Talk frankly with him on matters in which he is interested. Sometimes invite his friends to your home and table. Take pains to know his associates. Encourage his confidence by giving ready sympathy and advice. Be careful to impress upon his mind that making character is more important than making money.—*Young Men's Era*.

Orange Honey in California.

The chief interest a bee-keeper has in an orange grove is the honey it produces. In March and April the blossoms come out in profusion and the air is burdened with their fragrance. The odor is not unlike our old-fashioned lilac of the East. The blossom is slow to open, and not in a hurry to fall. It therefore gives the bee three or more weeks in which to collect the nectar.

At present the orange area is not great as compared to sage and other

flora, but in a few years where there are now 1,000 orange trees within an easy range of any apiary, there will be tens of thousands, for the level sage lands are being reclaimed by irrigation and planted to orange and other fruits. The bee works all day long on the blossoms, and their busy hum rises so loud and earnest as to attract the attention of the most indifferent pedestrian, and although there is an abundance of honey obtained from the orange, there is much more sold in the markets than is obtained.

Orange honey is considered rare, and pure orange-blossom honey is rare from the small area from which it is gathered; but rareties are always sought after, and, of course, the average groceryman has not cultivated his conscience to that superlative degree that will prevent him from calling any nice honey "orange," and I am somewhat skeptical about there being much purely orange honey shipped from the State, though there are tons of honey sold as such.—*Gleanings*.

Bees that Tell Time.

No, this isn't a story about live bees that did something at a certain hour every day in the week, showing that they could "tell time;" but yet the title is true. Read about this clock, and see if those bees 'don't tell time. And wouldn't you like to see the clock?

A clock recently patented in France is made in imitation of a tambourine, on the parchment head of which is painted a circle of flowers corresponding to the hour-figures of ordinary dials. On examination, two bees—one large and the other small—are discovered crawling among the flowers. The small bee runs rapidly from one flower to another, completing the circle in an hour, while the large one takes 12 hours to complete the circuit.

The parchment surface is unbroken, and the bees are simply laid upon it; but two magnets connected with the clockwork inside the tambourine move just under the membrane, and the insects, which are of iron, follow them.—*Selected*.

When Fruit-Trees Need the Bees.

In very fine seasons when the springs are bright, fine and mild fruit will doubtless set very well without the intervention of bees—the wind, assisted by

the sunshine, being a sufficient agent for the distribution of the pollen; but in cold, wet seasons the aid of bees is unquestionably essential to the fertilization of the bloom by carrying the pollen, not anywhere at haphazard, as the wind does, but from blossom to blossom, and nowhere else.

In wet and cold weather the pollen is more inclined to adhere to the blossoms than in fine, warm weather, and thus it is that the wind fails in unfavorable seasons to secure that which can then be obtained only by the help of bees, viz.: the proper fertilization of the fruit-blossom, with the result of a proportionately abundant crop of fruit.

I would invite any persons who may be incredulous on this point to visit in a confessedly bad fruit year—say during August or the early part of September—the localities in which our great apiaries are situated. Let them carefully view the country lying in a radius of two miles from the apiary itself, and they will find that in almost every case the fruit-trees are laden with heavy crops, while they will observe as they get farther from the vicinity of the apiary (supposing that not very many bees are kept in the country around) that the fruit crops steadily deteriorate.

I am convinced that so soon as bee-keepers and fruit farmers begin to recognize the importance of the one industry in relation to the other, more prosperous times will be in store for both, and we shall not only hear of better fruit harvests, but of larger returns of honey also.—*Selected*.

Extra Eight Pages were added last week to accommodate a few premium pages. Look at every page and see if we do not offer something that you want. It will pay you to get some new subscribers for the BEE JOURNAL, and secure one or more of the premiums offered.

Doolittle's Queen-Rearing

book should be in the library of every bee-keeper; and in the way we offer it on page 583, there is no reason now why every one may not possess a copy of it. Send us one new subscriber for a year, and we will mail the book to you as a present



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Please **Send Us** the Names of your neighbors who keep bees, and we will send them sample copies of the *BEE JOURNAL*. Then please call upon them and get them to subscribe with you, and secure some of the premiums we offer.

Wants or Exchanges.

Under this heading, Notices of 5 lines, or less, will be inserted at **10 cents per line**, for each insertion, when specially ordered into this Department. If over 5 lines, the additional lines will cost 20 cents each.

WANTED.—We want a printing press, and will trade Dov. hives for same. Let us hear from you. **LEVERING BROS.**,
18Atf Wiota, Cass Co., Iowa.

TO EXCHANGE.—Pure Tested Young Italians, 3 to 5 bands, 50 cents at \$1.00—for cash, wax or offers. **F. C. MORROW**,
6Atf Wallaceburg, Arkansas.

Honey & Beeswax Market Quotations.

The following Quotations are for Saturday, October 22nd, 1892:

CHICAGO, ILL.—Demand for comb honey is quite good, and choice lots bring 18c., others in proportion. Extracted, 6@9c., according to what it is—sales chiefly at 8@9c.
Beeswax—23@25c. R. A. B.

CHICAGO, ILLS.—No. 1 comb honey, 16@17 cts. White extracted, 7½@8c.; dark, 6½@7c. Beeswax—24@25c. J. A. L.

CHICAGO, ILLS.—Fancy white comb honey is selling at 17@18c.; second grade, 15@16c. Extracted honey, 7@8½c. Beeswax—26c. All the foregoing are scarce on our market, and in good demand. S. T. F. & C.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Receipts and stocks very light, demand good. We quote: No. 1 white 1-lbs. 16@17c.; No. 2, 14@15c.; No. 1 amber 1-lbs. 15c.; No. 2 amber, 10@12c. Extracted, white, 7@7½c.; amber, 5@6.
Beeswax—20@23c. C-M. C. C.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.—Demand good for all kinds of extracted honey at 5½@8c., according to quality. Arrivals not equal to demand. We dare not solicit new trade. Comb honey is scarce, at 15@16c. for best white.
Beeswax—Demand fair, at 20@25c. for good to choice yellow. Supply good. C. F. M. & S.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Demand is moderate, and supply reduced, with no more glassed 1-lb nor paper cartons, 1-lb. We quote: Comb, 1-lb, 14@15c. Extracted—Basswood, 7½@7¾c.; buckwheat, 5½@6¼; Mangrove, 68@75c per gal. Good demand for dark extracted honey. Beeswax, in fair supply, with small demand, at 26@27c. F. G. S. & C.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.—Choice extracted is scarce at 7@7½c., and demand heavier than supply. Choice comb is not scarce at 10@12c., according to quality, 1-lbs. Beeswax is neglected at 22@23c. S., L. & S.

BOSTON, MASS.—Supply is very light. We are selling best White 1-lbs. at 18@19c. Extracted, 7@9c. B. & R.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Market good and new crop is arriving, but mostly dark is being marketed. Fancy white clover 1-lbs. sell fast at 18c.; 2-lbs. 16@17c. Buckwheat, comb, 13@14c. Extracted, in barrels, 7@8c.; in 5 or 10 lb. kegs., 9@10c. J. A. S. & C.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Demand good, supply very light. White 1-lbs., 16c. Extracted, 6@7c. New crop is arriving and is very fine. No Beeswax on the market. H. & B.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—No. 1 white 1-lbs., 18c.; No. 2, 16@17c. No. 1 dark 1-lbs., 13@14 cts.; No. 2, 12½c. Old honey 2c. to 3c. per lb. lower. New extracted (not candied), white, 8@9c.; dark, 6@7c. Old extracted (candied) slow sale at 2 to 3c. lower per lb. S. & E.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Demand good and receipts lighter than they will be later on. We think early sales best. We quote: White comb, 15@16c.; mixed, 13@14c. Buckwheat, 12@13c. Large and imperfect combs, and double glassed, etc., sell for less. Extracted, white, 8@8½c.; mixed, 7½@8c.; dark, 6@7c. Especial good demand for extracted this season. Beeswax, 27@28c. H. R. W.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Comb is arriving freely, and demand is good. Fancy white 1-lbs. 15@17c.; 2-lbs. 13@14c. Fair white 1-lbs., 13@14c.; 2-lbs. 12c. Buckwheat 1-lbs. 11@12 2-lbs. 10c. Extracted—clover, basswood, and orange bloom, 7¼@8c. Southern, 65@75c. a gallon. Beeswax—26@27c. H. B. & S.

List of Honey and Beeswax Dealers,

Most of whom Quote in this Journal.

Chicago, Ills.

R. A. BURNETT, 161 South Water Street.
J. A. LAMON, 44 & 46 South Water Street.

New York, N. Y.

F. I. SAGE & SON, 183 Reade Street.
HILDRETH BROS. & SEGELKEN,
28 & 30 West Broadway.

San Francisco, Calif.

SCHACHT, LEMCKE & STEINER, 10 Drumm St.

Minneapolis, Minn.

STEWART & ELLIOTT, 22 Bridge Square.
J. A. SHEA & CO., 14 & 16 Hennepin Avenue.

Kansas City, Mo.

HAMBLIN & BEARSS, 514 Walnut Street.
CLEMONS-MASON COM. CO., 521 Walnut St.

Albany, N. Y.

H. R. WRIGHT, 326 & 328 Broadway.

Hamilton, Ills.

CHAS. DADANT & SON.

Cincinnati Ohio.

C. F. MUTH & SON, cor. Freeman & Central avs.

Convention Notices.

CONNECTICUT.—The fall meeting of the Connecticut Bee-Keepers' Association will be held at the Capitol at Hartford, on Thursday, Nov. 3rd, 1892. Mrs. W. E. RILEY, Sec. Waterbury, Conn.

NEW YORK.—The next meeting of the Allegany County Bee-Keepers' Association will be held at Mrs. H. Green's, in Angelica, N. Y., at 2 p.m. on Monday, Nov. 28, 1892. All bee-keepers are invited to attend.
Friendship, N. Y. H. L. DWIGHT, Sec.

WISCONSIN.—The Southwestern Wisconsin Bee-Keepers' Association will hold its next annual meeting at Boscobel, Grant Co., Wis., on Jan. 13 and 14, 1893. All members of the Association are requested to be present as the following officers are to be elected: President, Vice-President, Secretary, Assistant Sec., and Treasurer. Blank Reports will be sent each member, for the year 1892, with instructions. A cordial invitation is extended to all bee-keepers, and especially to those that would like to join with us. Each member will be notified at least one month before the meeting.
Boscobel, Wis. EDWIN PIKE, Pres.

Why Not send us one new name, with \$1.00, and get Doolittle's book on "Scientific Queen-Rearing" as a premium? Read the offer on page 583.